

Chronological List of the Popes and Other Historical Data

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*First Century—Four Popes **

1. St. Peter—33–67 (or 42–67) A.D.—Bethsaida in Galilee. Head of the Apostolic College, received from Jesus Christ the supreme pontifical power to be transmitted to his successors. Reigned after the Ascension of Christ first at Antioch, then at Rome, where he was martyred between 64–67 A.D.

2. St. Linus—67–76 (67–79) A.D.—Tuscia, Italy. Mentioned by St. Paul in the second letter to Timothy (II Tim. 4:21).

3. St. Cletus (or Anacletus)—76–88 (76–91) A.D.—Rome. Martyr; was buried near St. Peter.

4. St. Clement I—88–97 (92–101) A.D.—Rome. Martyr. Mentioned by St. Paul in his letter to the Philippians (1:4). He left us an epistle to the Corinthians in which he assumes the primacy of jurisdiction. Bishop Lightfoot (Anglican) says that

* The list of the popes of the first and the second centuries was left to us by St. Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyons (177–78), who came to Rome to collect from local sources the necessary data for his documentary listing of the popes.

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the "noble remonstrance" in this epistle is "undoubtedly the first step towards papal domination."

Second Century—Ten Popes

5. St. Evaristus—95–105 (101–105) A.D.—Greece. Martyr; prescribed that matrimony should receive the solemn benediction of the priest.

6. St. Alexander I—105–115 (109–119) A.D.—Rome. Martyr; instituted the use of holy water in churches and in houses.

7. St. Sixtus I—115–125 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; to him is ascribed the insertion of the threefold *Sanctus* in the Mass.

8. St. Telesphorus—125–136 A.D.—Greece. Martyr.

9. St. Hyginus—136–140 (138–142) A.D.—Athens, Greece. Martyr; organized the lower clerical orders.

10. St. Pius I—140–155 A.D.—Aquileia, Italy. Martyr; insisted that Easter should be celebrated on a Sunday.

11. St. Anicetus—155–166 A.D.—Syria. Martyr. St. Polycarp came to Rome in order to confer with him about the time of the celebration of Easter.

12. St. Soter—166–175 A.D.—Fondi, Italy. Martyr; he sent spiritual and temporal relief to the Christians who suffered for the faith in exile and in the mines.

13. St. Eleutherius—175–189 A.D.—Nicopolis, Greece. Martyr; he is said to have sent priest to Britain at the request of King Lucius.

14. St. Victor I—189–199 A.D.—Africa. Martyr; he convened a council in Rome, in order to settle the dispute of the bishops of Asia Minor about the celebration of Easter.

Third Century—Fifteen Popes

15. St. Zephyrinus—199–217 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; forbade

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metropolitans to pass sentence on their suffragan bishops without the consent of the Holy See.

Tertullian wrote about the year 210 of this pope: "I hear that a peremptory decision has been given. The supreme pontiff, the bishop of bishops, has said: 'I remit sin to those who are penitent.'"

16. St. Callistus I—217–222 A.D.—Rome. Martyr. One of the largest catacombs of Rome bears his name. The Church has always held his memory in great esteem on account of his successful combats against the heretics of his age.

[St. Hyppolitus (antipope, 217–235) died a martyr.]

17. St. Urban I—222–230 A.D.—Rome. Martyr. In his reign St. Cecilia suffered martyrdom and left her large property to the Church.

18. St. Pontian—230–235 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; was banished to the mines of Sardinia, where he suffered the severest privations and such brutal treatment that he died from its effects.

19. St. Anterus—235–236 A.D.—Greece. Martyr; it is said that he ordered the collection of the acts of the martyrs.

20. St. Fabian—236–250 A.D.—Rome. Martyr. The historian Eusebius relates that the choice fell on him, because a dove had perched on his head at the election.

21. St. Cornelius—251–253 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; convened a council in which Novatian, a schismatic antipope, was excommunicated.

[Novatian, Rome (antipope, 251–258).]

22. St. Lucius I—253–254 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; suffered exile for the faith.

23. St. Stephen I—254–257 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; upheld the custom of not re-baptizing persons who had been baptized in due form by heretics.

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24. St. Sixtus II—257–258 A.D.—Greece. Martyr; reconciled the churches of Africa and Asia Minor which were on the verge of schism.
25. St. Dionysius—259–268 A.D.—place of origin unknown. Called a synod at Rome (260) to settle doctrinal matters. Tried the Patriarch of Alexandria for alleged doctrinal error.
26. St. Felix I—269–274 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; prescribed the rite for the dedication of churches. In the dispute during his reign about the bishopric of Antioch, provoked by the heresy of Paul of Samosata, Emperor Aurelian gave the remarkable decision: "Let him be bishop of Antioch who is in communion with the bishops of Italy, especially with the bishop of Rome."
27. St. Eutychianus—275–283 A.D.—Luni, Tuscany. We know no details of his pontificate.
28. St. Caius—283–296 A.D.—Dalmatia. Martyr; was a near relation of Emperor Diocletian and converted many of the Roman nobility.
29. St. Marcellinus—296–304 A.D.—Rome. Martyr; enlarged the catacombs; was interred in the Priscillian catacombs.

Fourth Century—Ten Popes

30. St. Marcellus I—308–309 A.D.—Rome. Martyr.
31. St. Eusebius—309–310 A.D.—Greek from southern Italy. Decided that those who apostatized should be admitted to communion after doing penance.
[Heraclius (309–310) a doubtful antipope.]
32. St. Miltiades or Melchiades—311–314 A.D.—Africa. The last of the popes buried in the catacombs. With the conversion of Emperor Constantine the era of persecution ceased. For two hundred years, from St. Peter to St. Marcellus, the popes had died the death of martyrdom for the fundamental truth of Christianity, that Christ is the Son of God. Now the Church

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comes forth from the catacombs, and the spiritual supremacy of the popes over the whole Christian world appears plainly as an acknowledged fact.

33. St. Sylvester I—314–335 A.D.—Rome. His legates presided over the General Council of Nicaea (325), in which Arianism was condemned.

34. St. Mark—Jan. 336–Oct. 335 A.D.—Rome. The first pope who conferred the pallium.

35. St. Julius I—337–352 A.D.—Rome. St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, appealed to him and was upheld by him against the Arian bishops. He declared to the bishops of the council held at Serdica: "The Canons of the Church forbid that decrees be published by the bishops without the sanction of the bishop of Rome."

36. St. Liberius—352–366 A.D.—Rome. He wrote to the Arian emperor: "Do not interfere in Church affairs and give no precepts, but rather learn them from us." He bore his exile with fortitude and returned an unconquered defender of the faith.

[Felix II, Rome (antipope, 355–365).]

37. St. Damasus I—366–384 A.D.—Rome. One of the most learned and zealous popes of Christian antiquity. He called St. Jerome to Rome, who at his request made his famous translation of the Holy Scriptures, called the Vulgate. In a synod at Rome he condemned the errors of Macedonius, three years before the council of Constantinople (Second General Council, held at Constantinople 381 A.D.) and conferred by his sanction the title "ecumenical" upon it. The creed of the council of Nicaea was enlarged at this council.

[Ursinus, Roman deacon, antipope (366–367)—died after 381.]

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38. St. Siricius—384–399 A.D.—Rome. Held several councils for the suppression of heresies.
39. St. Anastasius I—399–401 A.D.—Rome. Censured the errors of Origen.

Fifth Century—Twelve Popes

40. St. Innocent I—401–417 A.D.—Albano, Italy. The bishops of North Africa sent him the acts of their council, in which the heresy of Pelagius was condemned. He approved them and excommunicated Pelagius. St. Augustine wrote: "The acts have been sent to the Holy See and the answer has arrived. The case is closed; let the heresy now have an end."
41. St. Zosimus—417–418 A.D.—Greece. Permitted the blessing of the Easter candle in all parish churches.
42. St. Boniface I—418–422 A.D.—Rome. Admonished the bishops of France to obtain for their councils the confirmation of the Holy See.
- [Eulalius, archdeacon of Rome (antipope, 418–419).]
43. St. Celestine I—422–432 A.D.—Campania, Italy. In his reign, St. Patrick, who had received apostolic faculties from him, converted Ireland. He sent St. Palladius from Rome to Scotland as its first bishop. When the heresy of Nestorius became known, St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, appealed to Rome, and Pope Celestine convened the Third General Council, held at Ephesus (A.D. 431), in which the heresy of Nestorius was condemned.
44. St. Sixtus III—432–440 A.D.—Rome. Defended the supremacy of the pope over Illyricum.
45. St. Leo I ("the Great")—440–461 A.D.—Tusculum, Italy. He saved Rome from the disastrous invasion of the barbarian Huns. The Fourth General Council, which condemned the heresy of Eutyches, was convened at Chalcedon (451 A.D.).

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When Anatolius, patriarch of Constantinople, requested the council to grant to his see the place of honor next to Rome, Pope Leo wrote to the emperor: "Anatolius may boast of being bishop of the imperial residence, but he cannot make it an Apostolic See."

46. St. Hilary (or Hilarus)—461–468 A.D.—Sardinia. From him dates the beginning of the great Vatican library.

47. St. Simplicius—468–483 A.D.—Tivoli, Italy. Upheld the supremacy of the pope in matters of faith against the future schismatic patriarch Acacius.

48. St. Felix III (II)—483–492—Rome. He excommunicated bishops Peter the Tanner, Peter Mongus, and the Patriarch Acacius, for disobedience. So numbered because Felix II, an antipope, had occupied the papal throne (355–365).

49. St. Gelasius I—492–496 A.D.—Africa. He held a council in Rome by which the catalog of the authentic writings of the fathers was published.

50. St. Anastasius II—496–498 A.D.—Rome. Condemned Traducianism, a philosophical error which holds that the soul of the offspring originates by transmission from the parents.

51. St. Symmachus—498–514 A.D.—Sardinia. Protected the Church in troubled times against schism and heresy, and supported 225 bishops, during the persecution, in Africa. When the Arian king, Theodoric, convened a synod and demanded that the bishops should condemn Symmachus, they answered: "It has never happened that the head of the Church was judged by his subjects."

[Laurentius. Roman archpriest (antipope, 498, 501–507).]

Sixth Century—Fourteen Popes

52. St. Hormisdas—514–523 A.D.—Frosinone, Italy. He up-

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held the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon against the violence of Emperor Anastasius.

53. St. John I—523–526 A.D.—Tuscany. Martyr. The Arian Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, commenced a persecution, during which the holy pope died in prison and the famous Christian philosopher Boethius was beheaded.

54. Felix IV (III)—526–530 A.D.—Benevento, Italy. Opponent of semi-Pelagianism.

55. Dioscorus of Alexandria—Sept. 22–Oct. 14, 530.

56. Boniface II—530–532 A.D.—Rome. Under him the learned Dionysius Exiguus introduced the counting of the Christian era, commencing with the birth of Christ.

57. John II—533–535 A.D.—Rome. Emperor Justinian of Constantinople addressed him in his letter as the head of all churches.

58. St. Agapetus I—535–536 A.D.—Rome. Confirmed the decrees against the Arians.

59. St. Silverius—536–537 A.D.—Frosinone, Italy. Martyr; died in exile, whither the emperor had sent him at the instigation of the Monophysites. The bishop of Patara defended him before the emperor and said: "Remember, there are many kings on earth, but only one pope over all the churches of the world."

60. Vigilius—537–555 A.D.—Rome. Under him the Fifth General Council was convened at Constantinople and the famous dispute about the so-called "Three Chapters" settled (553). When Emperor Justinian used violence against the pope, he answered: "You can make a prisoner of me, but not of the Apostle St. Peter."

61. Pelagius I—556–561 A.D.—Rome. Re-organized the patrimony of St. Peter.

62. John III—561–574 A.D.—Rome. Reigned during the Lombard invasion.

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63. Benedict I—575–579 A.D.—Rome. In a period of war and famine, a benefactor of Italy.
64. Pelagius II—579–590 A.D.—Rome. Italy was visited by a fearful pestilence, during which the pope turned his house into a hospital and died a victim of his self-sacrificing charity.
65. St. Gregory I (“the Great”)—590–604 A.D.—Rome. One of the great fathers and doctors of the Church. He sent St. Augustine with 39 Benedictine monks to convert England. He reformed the plain chant, and was considerably active in establishing ecclesiastical discipline and order in all parts of the world. Though the head of the Church, he styled himself “the servant of the servants of God.”

Seventh Century—Twenty Popes

66. Sabinianus—604–606 A.D.—Blera (Tuscia), Italy.
67. Boniface III—Feb. 19, 607–Nov. 12, 607 A.D.—Rome. Emperor Phocas forbade the patriarch of Constantinople to use the title “ecumenical,” “because,” he said, “Rome is the see of St. Peter and head of all churches.”
68. St. Boniface IV—608–615 A.D.—Marsico, Italy. Dedicated the ancient Pantheon, or temple of all pagan gods, to the Blessed Virgin. He instituted All Saints’ Day.
69. St. Adeodatus I (or Deusdedit)—615–618 A.D.—Rome. Displayed heroic charity during a fearful pestilence.
70. Boniface V—619–625 A.D.—Naples. Took the young church of England under his special care.
71. Honorius I—625–638 A.D.—Campania, Italy. At the Sixth General Council (680 A.D.) Pope Honorius was censured because, as Pope Leo on this occasion states, “he did not extinguish the incipient flame of heresy (Monothelitism) by his decree as it behooved apostolic authority, but fomented it by remissness.” In his letter to Sergius, Honorius did not intend to

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give a dogmatic decision (*ex cathedra*), but, deceived by that wily leader of the new heresy, advised that for the sake of peace no further mention of one or two will activities in Christ should be made because the one might be misinterpreted as Monophysitic and the other as Nestorian, and that the faithful should simply confess that one and the same Christ wrought divine as well as human acts—which shows that Honorius did not share the error of Sergius. He encouraged the conversion of England and sent Birinus as bishop of Dorchester.

72. Severinus—May 28, 640—Aug. 2, 640—Rome.

73. John IV—640–642 A.D.—Dalmatia. Expended the treasures of the Church to redeem captive Christians, and sent warning to the clergy of Northern Ireland against a threatened revival of Pelagianism.

74. Theodore I—642–649 A.D.—Greece. Eighty-six African bishops sent him a synodal letter, in which they had written: "Since the earliest age it has been law that decrees formed in the most distant provinces receive their legal force only through the confirming authority of the Holy See."

75. St. Martin I—649–655 A.D.—Todi, Italy. Martyr. For having condemned the heresy of the Monothelites, he was dragged a prisoner to Constantinople and sent into exile, where he died a martyr of the faith.

76. St. Eugene I—655–657 A.D.—Rome.

77. St. Vitalian—657–672 A.D.—Segni, Italy. Sent the learned monk Theodore to England, as archbishop of Canterbury with jurisdiction over all England. His coming introduced an era of sacred and secular learning and education. Convents and convent schools flourished and produced famous men like Venerable Bede, Alcuin, and many others.

78. Adeodatus II—672–676 A.D.—Rome.

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79. Donus—676–678 A.D.—Rome. Received the submission of Archbishop Reparatus of Ravenna to the papacy.

80. St. Agatho—678–681 A.D.—a Greek, born in Palermo, Sicily. In his letter to the Sixth General Council (at Constantinople, 680) he says: "It is a fact that this See (Rome) through the grace of God has never strayed from the apostolic tradition and has never been tainted by heresy, because it has been said to Peter: 'I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not.'"

81. St. Leo II—682–683 A.D.—Sicily. In his decree, confirming the Sixth General Council, he says: "We confirm it with the authority of St. Peter."

82. St. Benedict II—684–685 A.D.—Rome. Re-instated St. Wilfrid to the See of York, of which he had been unjustly deprived.

83. John V—685–686 A.D.—Syria. Asserted that the sees of Sardinia were directly subject to Rome.

84. Conon—686–687 A.D.—place of origin unknown. Ordained St. Kilian, apostle of Franconia, Germany.

85. St. Sergius I—687–701 A.D.—Antioch. He baptized Cædwalla, King of the West Saxons, in Rome. Sergius made St. Willibrord, the apostle of Friesland, bishop of that country.

[Peter, archpriest of Rome (686); Theodore, priest of Rome (686). Both are improperly called antipopes. Theodore (687)—after he became archpriest of Rome, improperly called antipope.]

Eighth Century—Twelve Popes

86. John VI—701–705 A.D.—Greece.

87. John VII—705–707 A.D.—Greece. Regained for the papacy the Alpine patrimonies which had been confiscated by the Lombards.

88. Sisinnius—Jan. 15, 708–Feb. 4, 708 A.D.—Syria.
89. Constantine—708–715 A.D.—Syria. In his reign two English kings, Conrad of Mercia and Offa of Essex, came to Rome, resigned their crowns and entered a monastery.
90. St. Gregory II—715–731 A.D.—Rome. He gave apostolic faculties to St. Corbinian, the apostle of Bavaria, and ordained St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, bishop and primate of Germany. Leo the Isaurian, emperor of Constantinople, began the dispute about sacred images during his reign.
91. St. Gregory III—731–741 A.D.—Syria. Held a council in Rome against the Iconoclasts.
92. St. Zachary—741–752 A.D.—Greece. He saved Rome from the assault of the Lombards, and ratified the election of Pepin to the throne of the Franks.
[Stephen II, Rome; died before his consecration (752); improperly called antipope.]
93. Stephen II (III)—752–757 A.D.—Rome. He anointed Pepin, king of the Franks, at Paris. Pepin defeated the troublesome Lombards and gave the provinces and cities taken from them to the Holy See.
94. St. Paul I—757–767 A.D.—Rome. Turned his father's house into a convent and was a zealous patron of monastic life.
[Theophylactus—Roman archdeacon (757), improperly called antipope. Constantine II (antipope, 767–768). Philip—improperly called antipope (768).]
95. Stephen III (IV)—768–772 A.D.—Sicily.
96. Adrian I—772–795 A.D.—Rome. Friend of Charles the Great; Seventh General Council (at Nicaea, 787), which condemned the heresy of the Iconoclasts, who rejected the use and veneration of images.
97. St. Leo III—795–816 A.D.—Rome. Consecrated Charles

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the Great as Roman Emperor of the West and protector of the Church. King Aethelwolf of England brought his son Alfred (later, Alfred the Great) to Rome.

Ninth Century—Twenty Popes

98. Stephen IV (V)—816–817 A.D.—Rome.

99. St. Paschal I—817–824 A.D.—Rome. Showed a great zeal for the conversion of Denmark.

[Zinzinus (?), priest of Rome (824)—improperly called antipope.]

100. Eugene II—824–827 A.D.—Rome. Held a council in Rome which decreed that in all episcopal cities, in parishes and fitting localities, schools for common and higher education should be erected.

101. Valentine—Aug.–Sept. 827 A.D.—Rome. Reigned forty days.

102. Gregory IV—827–844 A.D.—Rome. Conferred the pallium on St. Ansgar, and appointed him apostolic legate over the northern nations.

[John, Roman archdeacon (844)—improperly called antipope.]

103. Sergius II—844–847 A.D.—Rome. Called a father of the poor, of orphans and widows.

104. St. Leo IV—847–855 A.D.—Rome. The piratical Saracens, who ravaged the coasts of Italy, were defeated by the papal army, and the port of the Tiber and Rome protected by fortifications.

105. Benedict III—855–858 A.D.—Rome. He repaired Rome after the raid of the Saracens.

[Anastasius, a Roman priest (855)—improperly called antipope.]

106. St. Nicholas I ("the Great")—858–867 A.D.—Rome. A

great and energetic pope in troubled times. He upheld the sacredness of marriage against Count Baldwin of Flanders and King Lothar II, and enforced ecclesiastical discipline and law everywhere. Beginning of the Greek Schism.

107. Adrian II—867–872 A.D.—Rome. Eighth General Council held at Constantinople, condemned Photius, and dealt with the Greek Schism (869–870).

108. John VIII—872–882 A.D.—Rome. Received St. Methodius, apostle of the Slavs, in Rome, and granted special faculties to him—for instance, to celebrate the Liturgy in Slavonic.

109. Marinus I—882–884 A.D.—Gallese, Italy. First bishop of Cere; friend of King Alfred of England, to whom he sent a particle of the Holy Cross. At Alfred's request, he freed of all taxes the *Schola Anglorum*, the headquarters of the English at Rome. He is the first pope who had been bishop before his election. (This pope is sometimes listed as Martin II.)

110. St. Adrian III—884–885 A.D.—Rome.

111. Stephen V (VI)—885–891 A.D.—Rome. A father of the poor. He distributed all his property among the needy when he became pope, and fed orphans and poor people at his own table.

112. Formosus—891–896 A.D.—Rome. He had been bishop of Porto.

113. Boniface VI—896 A.D.—Rome. Died shortly after his election.

114. Stephen VI (VII)—896–897 A.D.—Rome. Under his reign the posthumous trial of Pope Formosus was held. (897).

115. Romanus—Aug. 897–Nov. 897 A.D.—Gallese, Italy. Granted the pallium to Vitalis during his short reign.

116. Theodore II—897 A.D.—Rome; died renowned for his intense love of the poor.

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117. John IX—898–900 A.D.—Tivoli, Italy. The bishops of Southern Germany saluted him in their address as “the august bishop, not of the one city, but of the whole world.”

Tenth Century—Twenty-Two Popes

118. Benedict IV—900–903 A.D.—Rome. As pope he crowned Emperor Louis III the Blind.

119. Leo V—July 903–Jan. 904 A.D.—Ardea, Italy.

[Christopher, Rome (antipope, Sept., 903–Jan., 904).]

120. Sergius III—904–911 A.D.—Rome. Opposed the errors of the Greeks on the Descent of the Holy Ghost and declared the fourth marriage of the Greek emperor, Leo VI, valid.

121. Anastasius III—911–913 A.D.—Rome. Determined the ecclesiastical divisions of Germany.

122. Lando—July 913–Feb. 914 A.D.—Sabina, Italy. Very little is known of his short reign.

123. John X—914–928 A.D.—Tossignano (Imola), Italy. Freed the pontifical states from the inroads of the Saracens.

124. Leo VI—May 928–Dec. 928 A.D.—Rome. Issued a bull ordering the bishops of Dalmatia to confine their activities within their own dioceses.

125. Stephen VII (VIII)—928–931 A.D.—Rome.

126. John XI—931–935 A.D.—Rome.

127. Leo VII—936–939 A.D.—Rome. Condemned forced baptism of Jews in Germany.

128. Stephen VIII (IX)—939–942 A.D.—Rome. His pontificate was troubled by war in Italy.

129. Marinus II—942–946 A.D.—Rome. A zealous ecclesiastical reformer.

130. Agapetus II—946–955 A.D.—Rome.

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131. John XII (Ottaviano of the Counts of Tusculum)—955–964 A.D.—Rome. He anointed Otto the Great, of Germany, as Roman Emperor, which dignity remained thenceforth with the rulers of the German Empire.

[Leo VIII, Rome (antipope, 963–965).]

132. Benedict V—964–965 (or 966) A.D.—Rome. Was carried off by Emperor Otto to Germany, where he died.

133. John XIII—965–972 A.D.—Rome. Sent legates to Poland, whose King Miesko had been converted to Catholicism.

134. Benedict VI—973–974 A.D.—Rome. Was imprisoned and put to death under the antipope Boniface Franco.

[Boniface VII (Franco) (antipope, 974; 984–985).]

135. Benedict VII—974–983 A.D.—Rome. Held synods against the sin of simony.

136. John XIV (Peter)—983–984 A.D.—Pavia, Italy.

137. John XV—985–996 A.D.—Rome. Established peace between King Ethelred of England and the Duke of Normandy. A confusion of dates caused some historians to list an imaginary successor of the antipope, Boniface VII as John XV. This caused a disorder in the numbering of the popes named John until the enthronement of John XXII in 1316.

138. Gregory V (Bruno of the dukes of Carinthia)—996–999 A.D.—Germany. He told the imperial and the republican parties, who disputed about their right in papal elections: "We are representatives of the Prince of the Apostles and therefore hold our power from him alone."

[John XVI (John Philagathus)—antipope (Apr. 997–Feb. 998), Rossano, Italy.]

139. Sylvester II (Gerbert)—999–1003 A.D.—Auvergne, France. One of the most learned men of his time.

Eleventh Century—Eighteen Popes

140. John XVII (John Crescentius)—June 1003–Dec. 1003 A.D.—Rome.

141. John XVIII (Phasianus)—1004–1009 A.D.—Rome. Ordained St. Boniface of Querfurt, the apostle of the Prussians.

142. Sergius IV (Peter)—1009–1012 A.D.—Rome. Promoted monasticism.

143. Benedict VIII (Theophylactus of the Counts of Tusculum)—1012–1024 A.D.—Rome. Appointed the monk Guido of Arezzo, who had invented the system of musical notes, a teacher of music.

[Gregory (antipope, 1012).]

144. John XIX (Roman of the Counts of Tusculum)—1024–1032 A.D.—Rome. He was a layman at the time of his election.

145. Benedict IX (Theophylactus of the Counts of Tusculum)—1032–1045—Rome. Resigned in 1045.

[Sylvester III (John), Rome (antipope, Jan. 20–Mar. 10, 1045).]

146. Gregory VI (John Gratian)—1045–1046—Rome.

147. Clement II (Suidgerius of the Lords of Morsleben and Hornburg)—1046–1047—Saxony, Germany. Crowned Henry III.

[Benedict IX (Nov. 1047–July 1048) reappears as antipope after his resignation, in 1045.]

148. Damasus II (Poppo)—July–August 1048 A.D.—Bavaria. After a short reign of twenty-three days, he died a victim of malaria.

149. St. Leo IX (Bruno of the Counts of Egisheim-Dagsburg)—1049–1054 A.D.—Lorraine.

150. Victor II (Gebhard)—1055–1057 A.D.—Nordgau, Germany. He continued the reforms of his predecessor.

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151. Stephen IX (X) (Frederick of the Dukes of Lorraine)—Aug. 1057–March 1058—Lorraine. Died on the eve of the Norman invasion.

[Benedict X ("John") (antipope, Apr., 1058–Jan., 1059).]

152. Nicholas II (Gerhard of Burgundy)—1059–1061 A.D.—Burgundy. Established the rule that the pope should be elected by the cardinals.

153. Alexander II (Anselm of Lucca)—1061–1073 A.D.—Baggio, Italy. The first pope elected bishop of Rome by the cardinals.

[Honorius II (Cadalous), Verona (antipope, 1061–1072).]

154. St. Gregory VII (Hildebrand)—1073–1085 A.D.—Soana, Tuscia, Italy. A great and holy pope, whose life was devoted to reforming abuses that had crept into the Church, and to resisting the encroachments of princely power on the rights of the Church. He defended the sacredness of marriage by compelling Henry IV, by Church censures, to return to his lawful wife, Bertha.

[Clement III (Guibert), Parma, Italy (antipope, 1080; 1084–1100).]

155. Bl. Victor III (Dauferius)—1086–1087—Benevento, Italy. A Benedictine monk; compelled the Mohammedan ruler of Tunis to free the Christian slaves.

156. Bl. Urban II (Otto of Lagery)—1088–1099 A.D.—Champagne, France; inaugurated the first crusade for the deliverance of the Holy Sepulcher of our Lord.

157. Paschal II (Raniero)—1099–1118 A.D.—Pieda (Romagna), Italy. Carried on a struggle with the emperor of Germany over the right of investiture.

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[Theodoric (antipope, 1100–1102); Albert (antipope, 1102); Sylvester IV (antipope, 1105–1111).]

Twelfth Century—Seventeen Popes

158. Gelasius II (John Gaetani)—1118–1119 A.D.—Gaeta, Italy. Died while arranging plans for a council to be convened in Reims.

[Gregory VIII (Bourdin) (antipope, 1118–1121).]

159. Callistus II (Guido of the Counts of Burgundy)—1119–1124 A.D.—Burgundy. Settled the question of investiture. Convoled the Ninth General Council held at the Lateran (1123).

160. Celestine II (Buccapecus)—Dec. 1124 (abdicated immediately).

161. Honorius II (Lambert Scannabecchi)—1124–1130 A.D.—Fagnano (Imola), Italy. Through his efforts the German emperor was reconciled with the papacy.

162. Innocent II (Papareschi) 1130–1143 A.D.—Rome. Held the Tenth General Council at the Lateran.

[Anacletus II (antipope, 1130–1138); Victor IV (antipope, Mar. 15, 1138–May 29, 1138).]

163. Celestine II (Guido)—1143–1144 A.D.—Città di Castello, Italy.

164. Lucius II (Caccianemici)—1144–1145 A.D.—Bologna, Italy.

165. Bl. Eugene III (Pignatelli)—1145–1153 A.D.—Pisa, Italy.

166. Anastasius IV—1153–1154 A.D.—Rome. Restored the Pantheon.

167. Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespeare)—1154–1159 A.D.—England. Charged with “donation of Ireland,” whereby he is said to have bestowed Ireland upon the King of England, Henry II, by the bull *Laudabiliter*—proved to be a forgery. Cardinal

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Gasquet says: "A careful examination will reject the Bull as an undoubted forgery. . . . Adrian IV, far from granting any approbation of Henry in his design on Ireland . . . positively refused to be a party to such an injustice."

168. Alexander III (Bandinelli)—1159–1181 A.D.—Siena, Italy. Called the Eleventh General Council at the Lateran, Rome, where the errors of the Albigenses were condemned and the canons against simony, usury, dangerous tournaments, and lawless feuds of the knights were renewed.

[Victor IV (V) (antipope, 1159–1164); Paschal III (antipope, 1164–1168); Callistus III (antipope, 1168–1178); Innocent III (antipope, 1179–1180).]

169. Lucius III (Allucingoli)—1181–1185—Lucca, Italy. Settled ecclesiastical disputes with King William of Scotland.

170. Urban III (Crivelli)—1185–1187 A.D.—Milan, Italy.

171. Gregory VIII (Alberto di Morra)—Oct. 1187–Dec. 1187—Benevento, Italy. Died while attempting to mediate between Pisa and Genoa.

172. Clement III (Scolari)—1187–1191 A.D.—Rome. Carried on the third crusade under Frederick Barbarossa.

173. Celestine III (Bobone)—1191–1198 A.D.—Rome. Defended the sanctity of marriage against the incestuous King Alfonso of León; and against Philip Augustus of France, who attempted a divorce from his lawful wife, Ingeburg of Denmark.

174. Innocent III (Lotarius of the Counts of Segni)—1198–1216 A.D.—Anagni, Italy. Called the teacher of the world. Worked against the heresies of his age and the reformation of morals. Introduced the annual Paschal communion, which makes it an obligation for Catholics to go to confession and to receive the Holy Eucharist during Easter time.

Thirteenth Century—Seventeen Popes

175. Honorius III (Savelli)—1216–1227 A.D.—Rome. Gave papal approbation to the institution of the Franciscan and the Dominican Orders.
176. Gregory IX (Ugolino of the Counts of Segni)—1227–1241 A.D.—Anagni, Italy. Restored a revised Aristotle to the University of Paris.
177. Celestine IV (Castiglioni)—1241 A.D.—Milan, Italy. Died seventeen days after his election as bishop of Rome.
178. Innocent IV (Fieschi)—1243–1254 A.D.—Genoa, Italy. Author of the commentary on the decretals of Gregory IX.
179. Alexander IV (Rinaldo of the Counts of Segni)—1254–1261 A.D.—Anagni, Italy.
180. Urban IV (Pantaléon)—1261–1264 A.D.—Troyes, France. Instituted the feast of Corpus Christi.
181. Clement IV (Le Gros)—1265–1268 A.D.—France. He was a man of great ability and rectitude.
182. St. Gregory X (Tebaldo Visconti)—1271–1276 A.D.—Piacenza, Italy. Held the Fourteenth General Council at Lyons (1274), at which 500 bishops, one king, and ambassadors of the Christian governments of Europe, representatives of the Greek emperor and his prelates, and ambassadors of the Grand Khan of Tartary were present. Four of the latter were baptized, and the Greeks abjured their schism.
183. Bl. Innocent V (Peter of Tarantasia)—Feb. 1276–June 1276—France. Worked for peace among the Guelphs and the Ghibellines.
184. Adrian V (Fieschi)—July 1276–Aug. 1276—Genoa, Italy. Died thirty-six days after his election.

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185. John XXI (Peter Juliani)—1276–1277 A.D.—Lisbon, Portugal. Had a short but active pontificate.
186. Nicholas III (Orsini)—1277–1280 A.D.—Rome. At the request of the Tartar Khan, he sent Franciscan missionaries to Persia and China.
187. Martin IV (Simon de Brie)—1281–1285 A.D.—France. A father of the poor in the terrible famine which visited the pontifical states. Martin II and III = Marinus I and II.
188. Honorius IV (Savelli)—1285–1287 A.D.—Rome.
189. Nicholas IV (Masci)—1288–1292 A.D.—Ascoli, Italy.
190. St. Celestine V (Peter of Morone)—July 1294–Dec. 1294—Isernia, Italy. Resigned in order to return to his hermitage.
191. Boniface VIII (Benedetto Caetani)—1294–1303 A.D.—Anagni, Italy. Mediated the peace between contending princes, canonized St. Louis of France, and proclaimed the first Jubilee indulgence. He defended the rights of the Church with great dignity against the covetous King Philip the Fair, of France, and suffered persecution and insults from the king's minions with apostolic fortitude.

Fourteenth Century—Ten Popes

192. Bl. Benedict XI (Nicholas Boccasini)—1303–1304 A.D.—Treviso, Italy. When his mother visited him in his pontifical state, the courtiers presented her arrayed in a rich dress; but the pope would not recognize her until she appeared in the dress of her humble station. Then he arose, full of reverence, and said: "This is indeed my mother."
193. Clement V (Bertrand de Got)—1305–1314 A.D.—France. Convened the Fifteenth General Council held at Vienne, France (1312). The council proclaimed the dogma that the human soul is the "form," *i.e.*, the lifegiving principle,

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of the body. He was the first to establish his residence at Avignon, France, which was continued by the five succeeding French popes.

194. John XXII (Jacques d'Euse)—1316–1334 A.D.—France. A great scholar in canon law, and protector of the universities. He caused the erection of the universities of Cambridge, England, and Cahors, France. From him dates the tolling of the bells for evening Angelus.

[Nicholas V, (antipope, 1328–1330).]

195. Benedict XII (Jacques Fournier)—1334–1342 A.D.—France. Established peace between Portugal and Spain.

196. Clement VI (Pierre Roger)—1342–1352 A.D.—France. During the fearful black pestilence which devastated Europe, the pope protected the Jews against the excited people.

197. Innocent VI (Stephen Aubert)—1352–1362 A.D.—France.

198. Bl. Urban V (Guillaume de Grimaud)—1362–1370 A.D.—France. A noted Benedictine canonist; founded universities of Cracow and Vienna, aided universities of Orange, Orléans, Avignon, and Toulouse.

199. Gregory XI (Pierre Roger de Beaufort)—1370–1378 A.D.—France. The residence of popes in Avignon ended with him and was taken up again in Rome.

200. Urban VI (B. Prignano)—1378–1389 A.D.—Naples, Italy. Six months after his election, began the so-called "Western Schism" caused by a number of cardinals who claimed that Urban's election had not been according to the canons of the Church, and then elected an antipope, Clement VII, who was succeeded by Benedict XIII.

201. Boniface IX (Tomacelli)—1389–1404 A.D.—Naples, Italy. Legitimate successor of Urban VI.

Fifteenth Century—Eleven Popes

202. Innocent VII (Migliorati)—1404–1406 A.D.—Solmona, Italy.

203. Gregory XII (Angelo Corrario or Correr)—1406–1415 A.D.—Venice, Italy. A council was convened by a number of cardinals at Pisa in order to stop the schism, but resulted only in the election of another doubtful pope. Gregory XII finally resigned at the General Council of Constance in 1415, under the condition that the council be first legitimately convoked by his authority, and then should elect another pope to succeed him. The council condemned the heresy of Wycliffe and Huss.

(Obedience Clement VII (Robert of Geneva)—1378–1394 of Avignon) —French antipope of the Great Schism.

Benedict XIII (Piedro de Luna)—1394–1428
—French antipope of the Great Schism.

Clement VIII (Egidio Sánchez Muñoz), anti-
pope—1423–1429—Spain.

Benedict XIV (Garnier), antipope—1425–
1430—Rodez.

(Obedience Alexander V (Filargo)—1409–1410—(Crete
of Pisa) antipope, elected by the self-summoned Council
of Pisa.

John XXIII (Cossa) antipope—1410–1415—
elected by the self-summoned Council of Pisa
—was deposed.

204. Martin V (Colonna)—1417–1431 A.D.—Rome. Was
elected by the Council of Constance. The schism ceased.

205. Eugene IV (Condulmare)—1431–1447 A.D.—Venice.
Convened the Seventeenth General Council, which was held
first at Ferrara, then at Florence (1438.) The Greek bishops
submitted and were united with the Church; but five years later
the schism revived.

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206. Nicholas V (Parentucelli)—1447–1455 A.D.—Sarzana, Italy. Fostered arts and sciences and is one of the founders of modern science. He formed the famous Vatican Library and gathered the greatest artists, scientists, and learned men of the age around him.

[Felix V (Amadeus, duke of Savoy) (antipope, 1440–1449).]

207. Callistus III (Borgia)—1455–1458 A.D.—Spain. He preached and supported a crusade against the Turks, who threatened Europe. The Christians vanquished the Turks' power in the famous battle of Belgrade. In a solemn declaration he stated that Joan of Arc had died a martyr for her religion and her country.

208. Pius II (Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini)—1458–1464 A.D.—Siena, Italy. Condemned the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, France, which became afterwards the foundation of Gallicanism. Its most obnoxious proposition claimed the superiority of general councils over the pope.

209. Paul II (Barbo)—1464–1471 A.D.—Venice. Forbade legates, governors, and judges to receive gifts.

210. Sixtus IV (Della Rovere)—1471–1484 A.D.—Savona, Italy. Was patron of the arts; the Sistine Chapel bears his name.

211. Innocent VIII (Cibò)—1484–1492 A.D.—Genoa. Mediated peace in England, torn by the War of the Roses. Spain was freed from Mohammedanism and America discovered by Columbus.

212. Alexander VI (Borgia)—1492–1503 A.D.—Borgia, Spain. A pope whose personal character has been severely censured by historians. The political troubles which disturbed Italy and the pontifical states engrossed his energy. Though the unruly barons chafed under his iron rule, the people of Rome loved him as a strong but generous master. In his administration

of Church affairs he followed the traditional rules, made wise constitutions, and never passed any decree at variance with faith and morals.

Sixteenth Century—Seventeen Popes

213. Pius III (Piccolomini)—1503 A.D.—Siena, Italy. A man of spotless character, selected to succeed Alexander VI.

214. Julius II (Della Rovere)—1503–1513 A.D.—Savona, Italy. Laid the foundation of the Basilica of St. Peter; was the patron of art and the friend of Michelangelo, Raphael, and other eminent artists. He convened the Eighteenth General Council in the Lateran, Rome, in which the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, which assumed legislative power in a purely ecclesiastical affair, was solemnly condemned.

215. Leo X (Medici)—1513–1521 A.D.—Florence, Italy. Completed the Basilica of St. Peter, the grandest cathedral of the world. He excommunicated Luther.

216. Adrian VI (Adrian Dedel)—1522–1523 A.D.—Utrecht, Holland. Formerly vice-chancellor of the University of Louvain.

217. Clement VII (Medici)—1523–1534 A.D.—Florence. Excommunicated Henry VIII for divorcing himself from his lawful wife and marrying another.

218. Paul III (Farnese)—1534–1549 A.D.—Rome. Convoked the Nineteenth General Council at Trent, Tyrol. He approved the newly founded Order of the Jesuits.

219. Julius III (Del Monte)—1550–1555 A.D.—Rome. Sent Cardinal Pole to Queen Mary of England to aid Catholic restoration.

220. Marcellus II (Cervini)—1555 A.D.—Montepulciano, Italy. Reigned only twenty-two days.

221. Paul IV (Carafa)—1555–1559 A.D.—Naples, Italy.

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Published a bull in which he forbade, under pain of excommunication, the establishment of slavery among the Indians of the West Indies.

222. Pius IV (Medici)—1559–1565 A.D.—Milan, Italy. Ended and confirmed the Council of Trent, in which the errors of Protestantism were condemned, and most salutary reforms in regard to morals and Church discipline were proposed and begun. He reformed Church music with the assistance of the great Palestrina.

223. St. Pius V (Ghisleri)—1566–1572 A.D.—Bosco, Italy. A great saint and an untiring reformer of abuses, who remained on the papal throne the humble and ascetic Dominican monk he had been before.

224. Gregory XIII (Buoncompagni)—1572–1585 A.D.—Bologna, Italy. Corrected the calendar—which correction was gratefully received by the whole Christian world and is today in general use even in Protestant countries.

225. Sixtus V (Peretti)—1585–1590 A.D.—Grottamare, Italy. A great and just ruler, who made the pontifical states the best governed country in Europe and organized the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in an admirable manner.

226. Urban VII (Castagna)—1590 A.D.—Rome. Died before his coronation.

227. Gregory XIV (Sfondrati)—1590–1591 A.D.—Cremona, Italy. A man of charity, prayer, and ascetic life; ordered abolition of Indian slavery in the Philippine Islands.

228. Innocent IX (Facchinetti)—Oct. 1591–Dec. 1591 A.D.—Bologna, Italy. Died two months after his election.

229. Clement VIII (Aldobrandini)—1592–1605 A.D.—Florence, Italy. Established peace between Spain and France, and between France and Savoy. He published the revised edition of

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the Vulgate Bible, which has been ever since the official text used by the Church.

Seventeenth Century—Eleven Popes

230. Leo XI (Medici)—1605 A.D.—Florence, Italy.
231. Paul V (Borghese)—1605–1621 A.D.—Rome. A man of prayer and a devoted servant of Mary. He established the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament.
232. Gregory XV (Ludovisi)—1621–1623 A.D.—Bologna, Italy. Founded the Propaganda and canonized St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier.
233. Urban VIII (Barberini)—1623–1644 A.D.—Florence, Italy. A man of great learning, patron of science and art, and full of zeal for the welfare of the Church. Issued a bull against slavery.
234. Innocent X (Pamfili)—1644–1655 A.D.—Rome. Condemned the errors of Jansenism, which maintained that by original sin man has lost his freedom of will and that divine grace is irresistible. Innocent supported Ireland with ships and money in defending its faith.
235. Alexander VII (Chigi)—1655–1667 A.D.—Siena, Italy.
236. Clement IX (Rospigliosi)—1667–1669 A.D.—Pistoja, Italy. Mediated the peace between France and Spain, beautified Rome, enlarged the Vatican Library, and befriended men of letters.
237. Clement X (Altieri)—1670–1676 A.D.—Rome. Forced Portugal to close its tribunal of the Inquisition.
238. Innocent XI (Odescalchi)—1676–1689 A.D.—Como, Italy. Condemned the four Gallican articles and firmly opposed King Louis XIV of France in his attacks on the rights of the Church.

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239. Alexander VIII (Ottobuoni)—1689–1691 A.D.—Venice; Italy. Supported Venice in its wars against the Turks.
240. Innocent XII (Pignatelli)—1691–1700 A.D.—Naples, Italy. Was admired by all for his knowledge and virtues; a father of the orphans and the poor; he upheld papal infallibility against Gallicanism.

Eighteenth Century—Eight Popes

241. Clement XI (Albani)—1700–1721 A.D.—Urbino, Italy. He opposed to the haughty injustice of princes a life of prayer and patience, went daily to confession, and was a devout client of St. Joseph, on whose feast he died.
242. Innocent XIII (Conti)—1721–1724 A.D.—Rome. Decided against Chinese rites, declaring that converts are forbidden to honor Confucius or ancestors and deceased relatives because these rites are tainted with superstition.
243. Benedict XIII (Orsini)—1724–1730 A.D.—Rome. He accepted the heavy responsibility of the papal dignity with tears of sorrow and only in obedience to his superiors, and continued upon his throne the humble and ascetic life of the Dominican Order, to which he belonged.
244. Clement XII (Corsini)—1730–1740 A.D.—Florence, Italy. Condemned Freemasonry, which had become an ally of the governments in their general hostility to the Holy See.
245. Benedict XIV (Lambertini)—1740–1758 A.D.—Bologna, Italy. A man of profound learning and author of important works on canon law.
246. Clement XIII (Rezzonico)—1758–1769 A.D.—Venice, Italy. Defended without wavering the rights of the Holy See and of the Society of Jesus against the growing persecution of secularistic governments, but finally died almost broken-hearted.

247. Clement XIV (Ganganelli)—1769–1774 A.D.—San Arcangelo, Italy. The conspiracy of the ministers Pombal of Portugal, Aranda of Spain, Tanucci of Naples, supported by Voltaire and the Jansenists in France, had prepared a storm of passion against the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), who had been the staunch defenders of the rights of the Church against the encroachments of absolute state power. The kings of these respective countries, mostly of the Bourbon family, combined to force the pope to decree the abolition of the society. The Jesuits submitted to the decision of the Holy See with dignified obedience.
248. Pius VI (Braschi)—1775–1799 A.D.—Cesena, Italy. The army of the French revolution occupied the pontifical states. He was dragged into captivity and died in Valence, praying for his persecutors.

Nineteenth Century—Six Popes

249. Pius VII (Chiaramonti)—1800–1823 A.D.—Cesena, Italy. He defended with apostolic courage the rights of the Church against the tyranny of the all-powerful Napoleon, emperor of the French. Napoleon lost his throne and the pope returned in triumph to Rome. His first act was the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus, in compliance with the general wish of the Christian world.
250. Leo XII (Della Genga)—1823–1829 A.D.—Genga (Spoleto), Italy. A pontiff of apostolic zeal and a patron of education and learning. He combatted the religious indifference of the age and renewed the censures against Freemasonry.
251. Pius VIII (Castiglioni)—1829–1830 A.D.—Cingoli, Italy.
252. Gregory XVI (Cappellari)—1831–1846 A.D.—Belluno, Italy. Pope of eminent learning and wisdom. He condemned the heretical doctrines of his time and firmly opposed

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the revolutionary plotting which pervaded Europe. When Czar Nicholas I of Russia visited the Vatican, Gregory reproached him with apostolic dignity and courage on account of the relentless cruelty with which the Catholic Poles were persecuted in Russia.

253. Pius IX (Mastai-Ferretti)—1846–1878 A.D.—Sinigallia, Italy. The revolution of 1848 swept over Europe and drove Pius into exile. After his return he promulgated the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, condemned the liberalistic errors of the age in his encyclicals and syllabus, and convened the Twentieth General Council at the Vatican, in which the dogma of the infallibility of the pope was proclaimed.

The king of Italy robbed the Holy See of the pontifical states and Rome. The popes lived as a prisoner in the Vatican from 1870 until the Lateran Treaty in February, 1929.

254. Leo XIII (Pecci)—1878–1903 A.D.—Carpineto (Anagni), Italy. He instructed and warned Christendom, in his profound encyclicals, of the dangerous errors of the time, including nihilism, socialism, and communism. His constructive application of Christian principles to economic affairs is set forth in his famous encyclical *Rerum Novarum*.

Twentieth Century—Four Popes

255. St. Pius X (Sarto)—1903–1914 A.D.—Riese (Treviso), Italy. Called "the Pope of the Blessed Sacrament" on account of his decrees urging frequent Holy Communion and early admission of children to the Lord's Table. He died on the eve of the First World War, his last words to the world being a message of peace.

256. Benedict XV (Della Chiesa)—1914–1922 A.D.—

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Genoa, Italy. During the horrors of the First World War, an untiring and gentle advocate of peace and reconciliation, a true father of Christendom. His charity to all, his paternal solicitude for the war prisoners and the wounded, his generous aid to the famine-stricken nations won him the veneration of all and the title of "Pope of Peace."

257. Pius XI (Ratti)—1922–1939 A.D.—Desie (Milan), Italy. A pope of great learning and, like his predecessors, assiduous in his efforts to establish peace among nations and to relieve the distress caused by the First World War. His paternal solicitude was especially directed to the missions in heathen lands and the reunion of the Oriental Churches.

258. Pius XII (Pacelli)—March, 1939—Rome. Presently reigning.

The list of the popes given above is that of the Duchesne-Ehrle-Mercati *Cronotassi* (1947) as it appears in *Enciclopedia Cattolica*, Città del Vaticano, 1955, which is to be considered the best in existence today.

The dates from Pope Linus (67–78) to Pius I (158–167) are approximately correct; more accurate, but not precise to the unit are those from Anicetus (167–175) to Callistus (221–227). From the election of Martin V (1417) to present time there is no doubt whatsoever as to dates or order in the computation.

According to the Duchesne-Ehrle-Mercati computation, the number of authentic popes from St. Peter to Pius XII, is 258. This number includes Dioscorus of Alexandria (Sept. 22, 530—Oct. 14, 530), who died shortly after election; and Celestine II (Buccapesus) (1224), who resigned immediately following his election, both of whom are to be considered authentic popes.